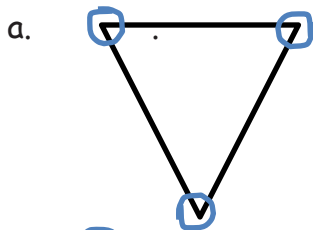


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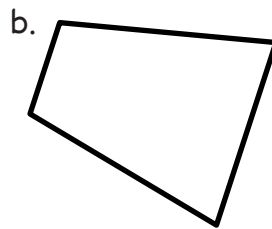
Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Identify the number of sides and angles for each shape. Circle each angle as you count. The first one has been done for you.



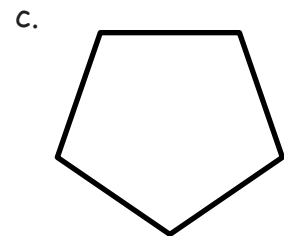
3 sides

3 angles



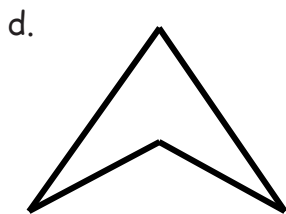
\_\_\_\_\_ sides

\_\_\_\_\_ angles



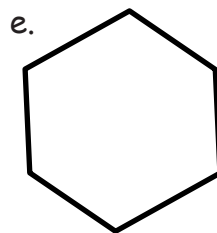
\_\_\_\_\_ sides

\_\_\_\_\_ angles



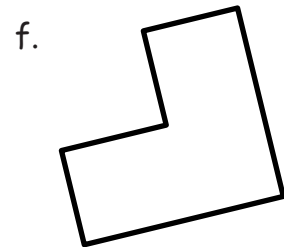
\_\_\_\_\_ sides

\_\_\_\_\_ angles



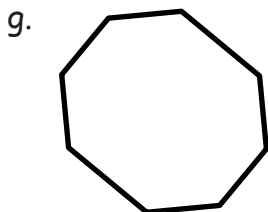
\_\_\_\_\_ sides

\_\_\_\_\_ angles



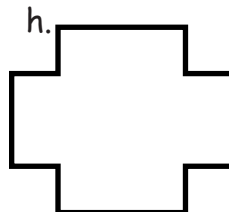
\_\_\_\_\_ sides

\_\_\_\_\_ angles



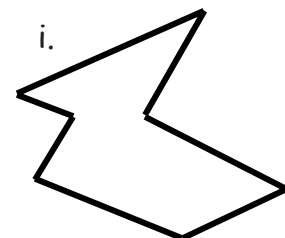
\_\_\_\_\_ sides

\_\_\_\_\_ angles



\_\_\_\_\_ sides

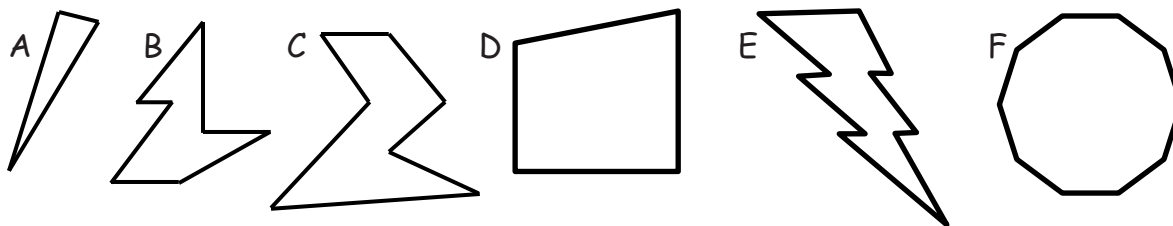
\_\_\_\_\_ angles



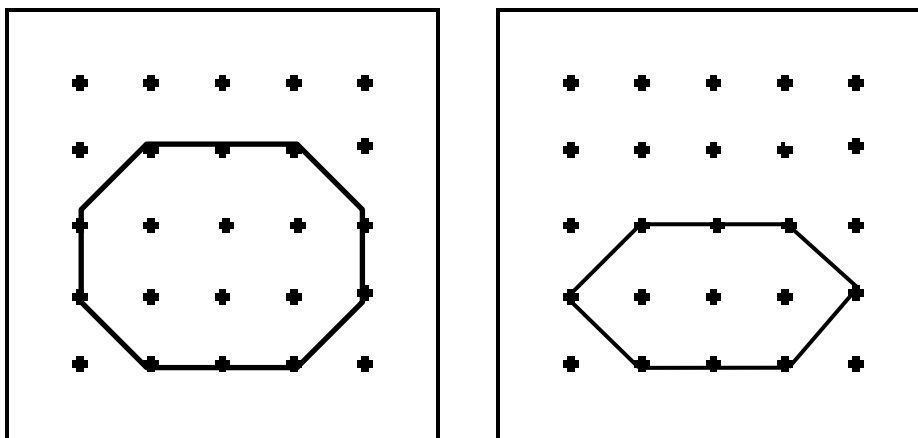
\_\_\_\_\_ sides

\_\_\_\_\_ angles

2. Study the shapes below. Then answer the questions.



- Which shape has the most sides? \_\_\_\_\_
  - Which shape has 3 more angles than shape C? \_\_\_\_\_
  - What shape has 3 fewer sides than shape B? \_\_\_\_\_
  - How many more angles does shape C have than shape A? \_\_\_\_\_
  - Which of these shapes have the same number of sides as angles? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Ethan said the two shapes below are both six-sided figures but just different sizes. Explain why he is incorrect.




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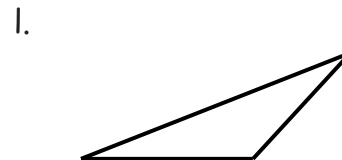
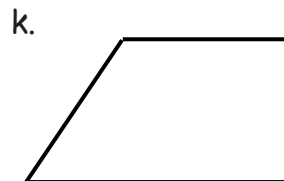
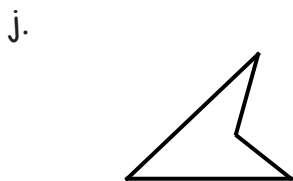
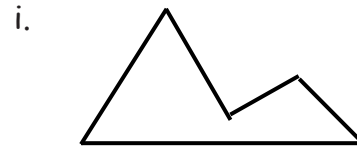
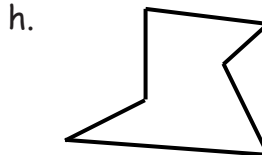
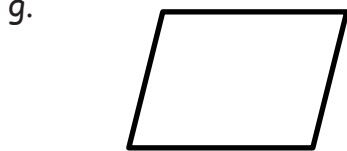
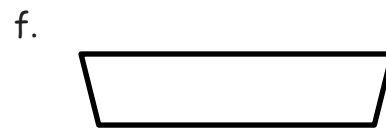
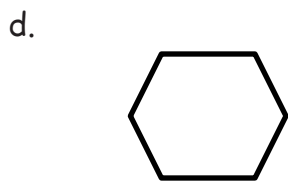
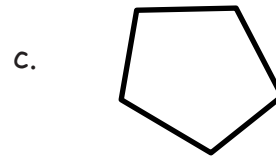
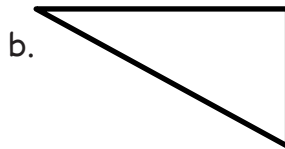
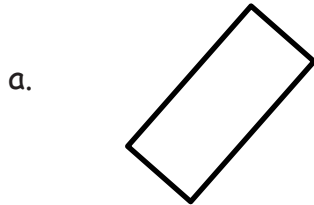
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Name \_\_\_\_\_

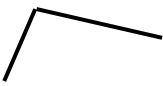
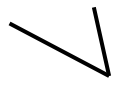


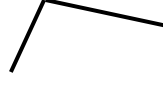
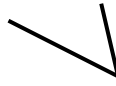
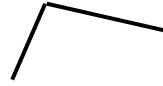
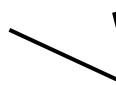
Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Count the number of sides and angles for each shape to identify each polygon. The polygon names in the word bank may be used more than once.

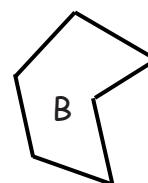
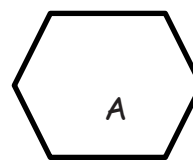
Hexagon	Quadrilateral	Triangle	Pentagon
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2. Draw more sides to complete 2 examples of each polygon.

	Example 1	Example 2
<p>a. Triangle</p> <p>_____ lines were added.</p> <p>There are _____ total sides.</p>		
<p>b. Hexagon</p> <p>_____ lines were added.</p> <p>There are _____ total sides.</p>		
<p>c. Quadrilateral</p> <p>_____ lines were added.</p> <p>There are _____ total sides.</p>		
<p>d. Pentagon</p> <p>_____ lines were added.</p> <p>There are _____ total sides.</p>		

3. a. Explain why both polygon A and B are hexagons.

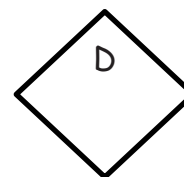


\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b. Draw a different hexagon than the two that are shown.

4. Explain why both polygon C and D are quadrilaterals.



\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Use a straightedge to draw the polygon with the given attributes in the space to the right.

- a. Draw a polygon with 3 angles.

Number of sides: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of polygon: \_\_\_\_\_

- b. Draw a five-sided polygon.

Number of angles: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of polygon: \_\_\_\_\_

- c. Draw a four-angled polygon.

Number of sides: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of polygon: \_\_\_\_\_

- d. Draw a six-sided polygon.

Number of angles: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of polygon: \_\_\_\_\_

- e. Compare your polygons to those of your partner.

Copy one example that is very different  
from your own in the space to the right.

2. Use your straightedge to draw 2 new examples of each polygon that are different from those you drew on the first page.

a. Triangle

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b. Pentagon

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c. Quadrilateral

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d. Hexagon

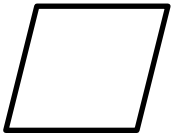
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Name \_\_\_\_\_

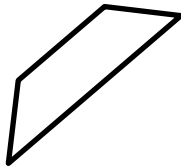
Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Use your ruler to draw 2 parallel lines that are not the same length.
2. Use your ruler to draw 2 parallel lines that are the same length.
3. Highlight the parallel sides on each quadrilateral, and put a box around each right angle. Use your index card to find each right angle.

a.



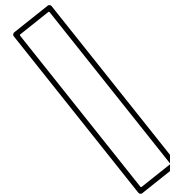
b.



c.



d.



e.



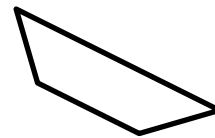
f.



g.



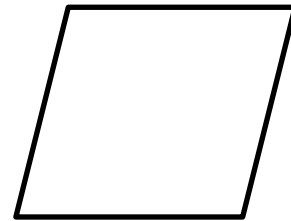
h.



4. Draw a parallelogram with no square corners.

5. Draw a quadrilateral with 4 square corners.

6. Measure and label the sides of the figure to the right with your centimeter ruler. What do you notice? Be ready to talk about the attributes of this quadrilateral. Can you remember what this polygon is called?



7. A square is a special rectangle. What makes it special?

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Circle the shape that could be the face of a cube. Check with your ruler.



2. What is the most precise name of the shape you circled? \_\_\_\_\_

3. How many faces does a cube have? \_\_\_\_\_

4. How many edges does a cube have? \_\_\_\_\_

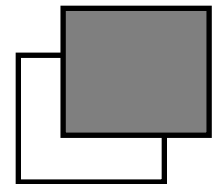
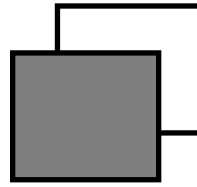
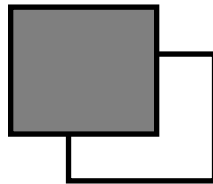
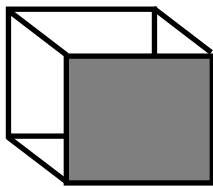
5. How many corners does a cube have? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Draw 6 cubes, and put a star next to your best one.

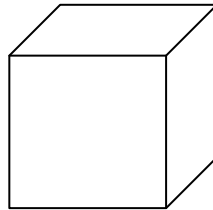
First cube	Second cube
Third cube	Fourth cube

Fifth cube	Sixth cube
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7. Connect the corners of the squares to make a different kind of drawing of a cube. The first one is done for you.



8. Derrick looked at the cube below. He said that a cube only has 3 faces. Explain why Derrick is incorrect.




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Name \_\_\_\_\_

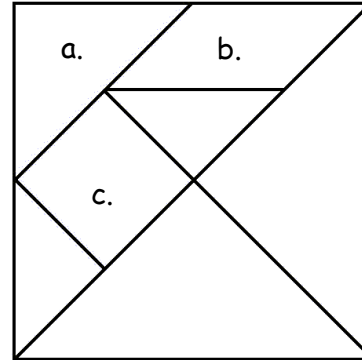
Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Identify each polygon labeled in the tangram as precisely as possible in the space below.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_



2. Use the square and the two smallest triangles to make the following polygons. Draw them in the space provided.

<p>a. A quadrilateral with 1 pair of parallel sides.</p>	<p>b. A quadrilateral with no square corners.</p>
<p>c. A quadrilateral with 4 square corners.</p>	<p>d. A triangle with 1 square corner.</p>

3. Use the parallelogram and the two smallest triangles to make the following polygons. Draw them in the space provided.

a. A quadrilateral with 1 pair of parallel sides.	b. A quadrilateral with no square corners.
c. A quadrilateral with 4 square corners.	d. A triangle with 1 square corner.

4. Rearrange the parallelogram and the two smallest triangles to make a hexagon. Draw the new shape below.
5. Rearrange your tangram pieces to make other polygons! Identify them as you work.

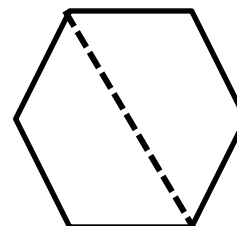
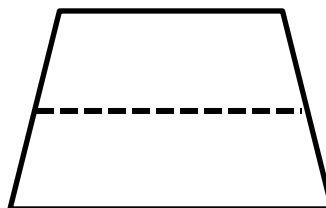
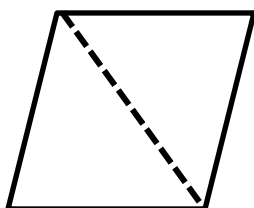
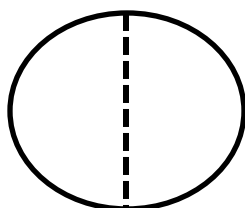
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Solve the following puzzles using your tangram pieces. Draw your solutions in the space below.

a. Use the two smallest triangles to make one larger triangle.	b. Use the two smallest triangles to make a parallelogram with no square corners.
c. Use the two smallest triangles to make a square.	d. Use the two largest triangles to make a square.
e. How many equal shares does the large triangle in Parts (a-d) have?	f. How many halves make up the large triangle in Parts (a-d)?

2. Circle the shapes that show halves.

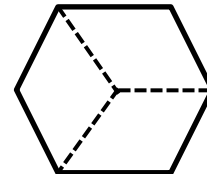
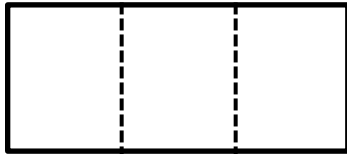


3. Show how 3 triangle pattern blocks form a trapezoid with one pair of parallel lines. Draw the shape below.

a. How many equal shares does the trapezoid have? \_\_\_\_\_

b. How many thirds are in the trapezoid? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Circle the shapes that show thirds.

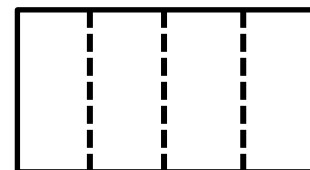
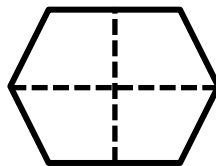
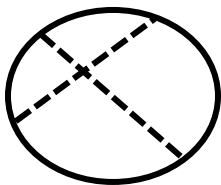


5. Add another triangle to the trapezoid you made in Problem 3 to make a parallelogram. Draw the new shape below.

a. How many equal shares does the shape have now? \_\_\_\_\_

b. How many fourths are in the shape? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Circle the shapes that show fourths.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

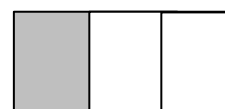
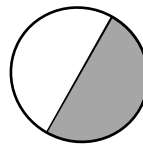
Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Use one pattern block to cover half the rhombus.
  - a. Identify the pattern block used to cover half of the rhombus. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Draw a picture of the parallelogram formed by the 2 halves.
  
2. Use one pattern block to cover half the hexagon.
  - a. Identify the pattern block used to cover half of a hexagon. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Draw a picture of the hexagon formed by the 2 halves.
  
3. Use one pattern block to cover 1 third of the hexagon.
  - a. Identify the pattern block used to cover 1 third of a hexagon. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Draw a picture of the hexagon formed by the 3 thirds.
  
4. Use one pattern block to cover 1 third of the trapezoid.
  - a. Identify the pattern block used to cover 1 third of a trapezoid. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Draw a picture of the trapezoid formed by the 3 thirds.

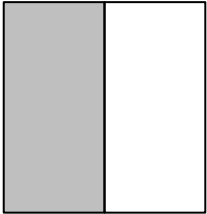
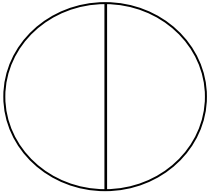

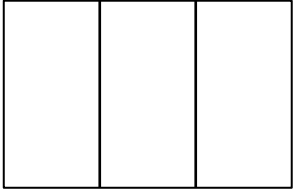
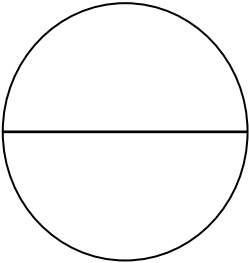
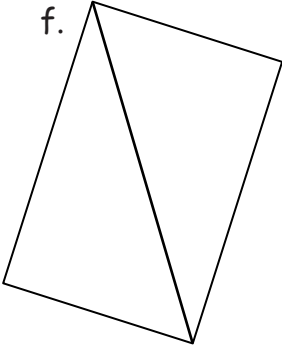
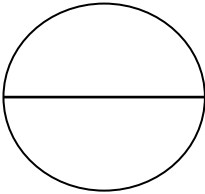
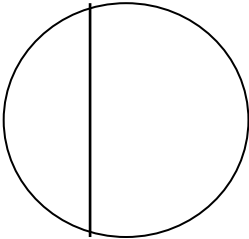

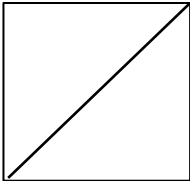
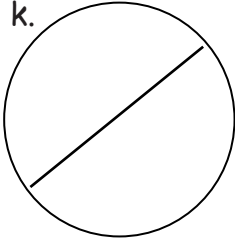
5. Use 4 pattern block squares to make one larger square.
- Draw a picture of the square formed in the space below.
  - Shade 1 small square. Each small square is 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (half / third / fourth) of the whole square.
  - Shade 1 more small square. Now, 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (halves / thirds / fourths) of the whole square is shaded.
  - And, 2 fourths of the square is the same as 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (half / third / fourth) of the whole square.
  - Shade 2 more small squares. \_\_\_\_\_ fourths is equal to 1 whole.
6. Use one pattern block to cover 1 sixth of the hexagon.
- Identify the pattern block used to cover 1 sixth of a hexagon. \_\_\_\_\_
  - Draw a picture of the hexagon formed by the 6 sixths.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Circle the shapes that have 2 equal shares with 1 share shaded.

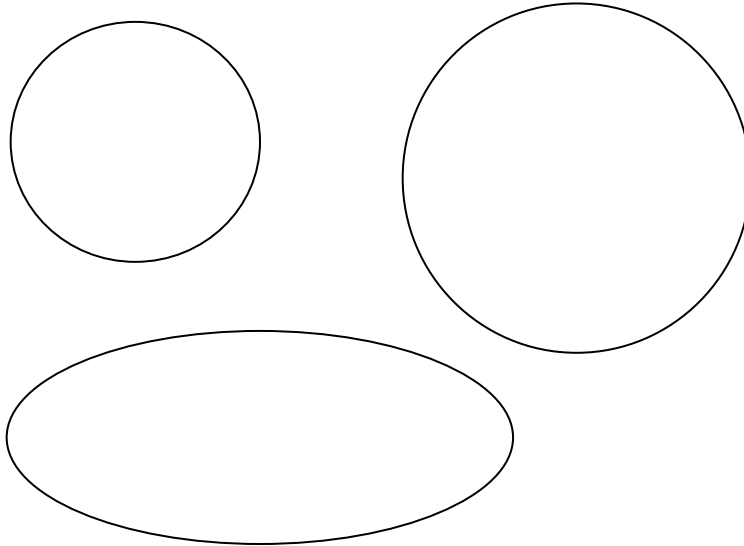


2. Shade 1 half of the shapes that are split into 2 equal shares. One has been done for you.

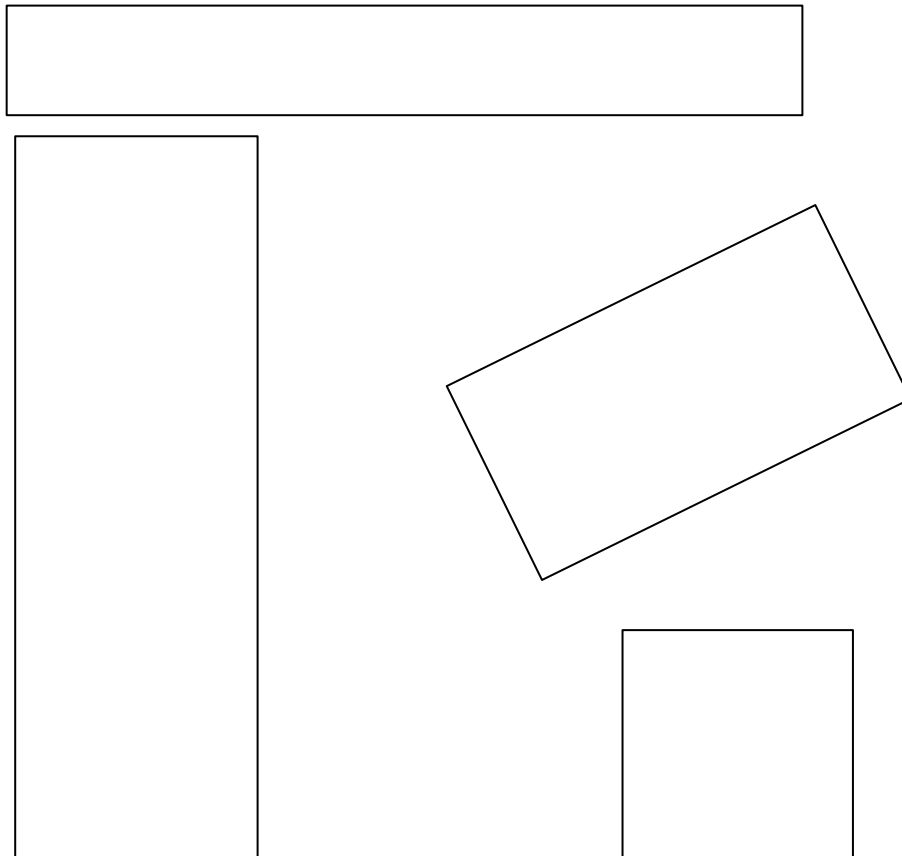
a. 	b. 	c. 	d. 
e. 	f. 	g. 	h. 
i. 	j. 	k. 	

3. Partition the shapes to show halves. Shade one half of each. Compare your halves to your partner's.

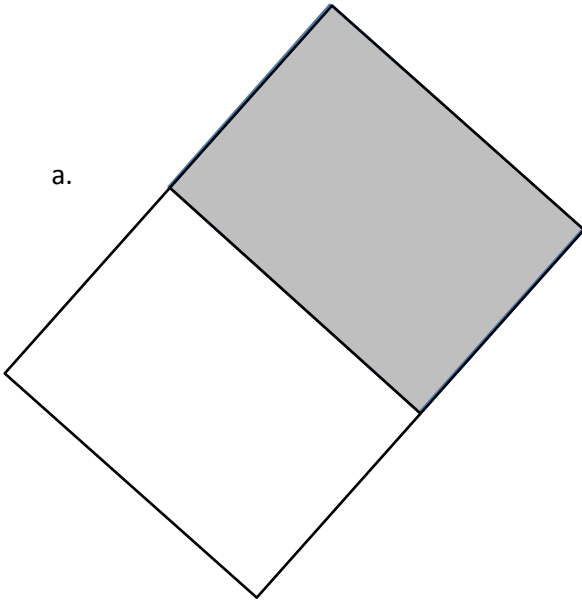
a.



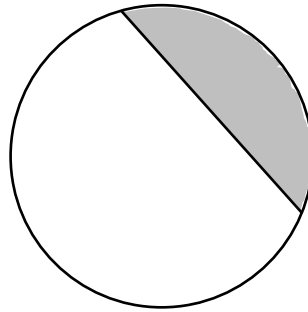
b.



a.



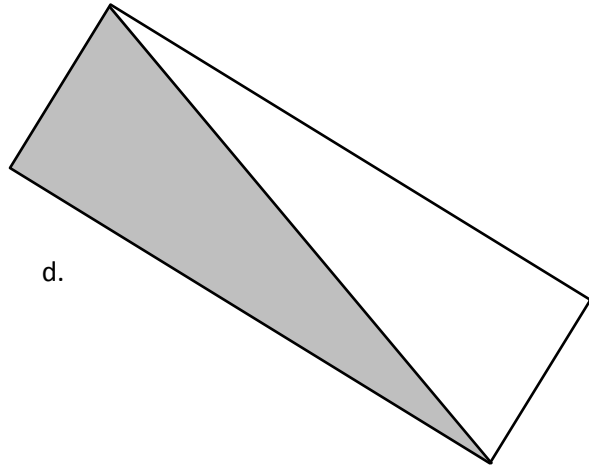
b.



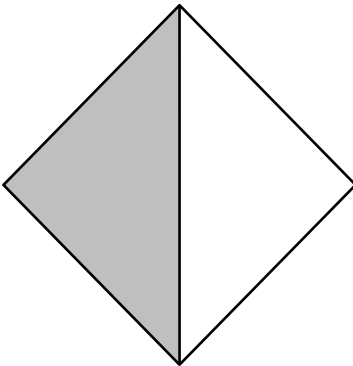
c.



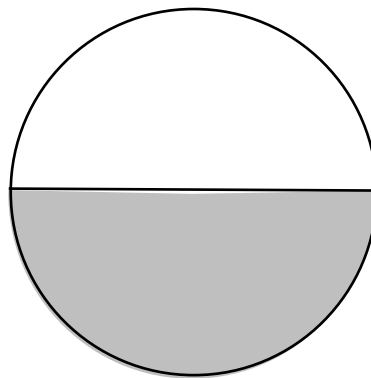
d.



e.



f.

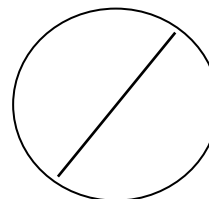
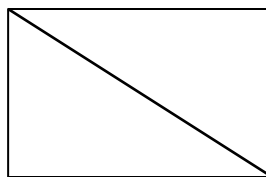
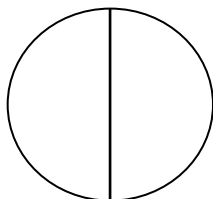
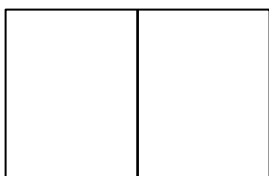


Name \_\_\_\_\_

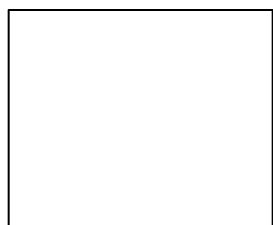
Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Do the shapes in Problem 1(a) show halves or thirds? \_\_\_\_\_

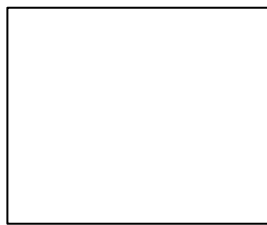
a. Draw 1 more line to partition each shape into fourths.



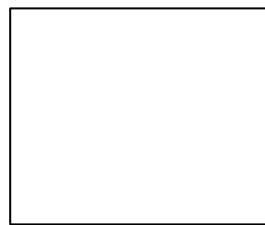
2. Partition each rectangle into thirds. Shade the shapes as indicated.



3 thirds

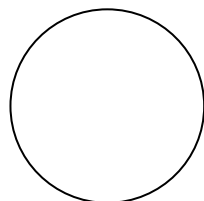


2 thirds

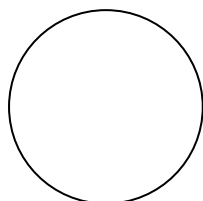


1 third

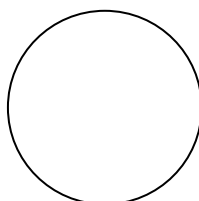
3. Partition each circle into fourths. Then, shade the shapes as indicated.



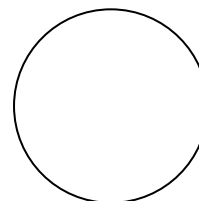
4 fourths



3 fourths



2 fourths



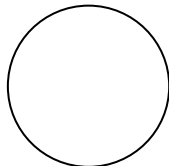
1 fourth

4. Partition and shade the following shapes as indicated. Each rectangle or circle is one whole.

a. 1 fourth



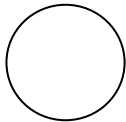
b. 1 third



c. 1 half



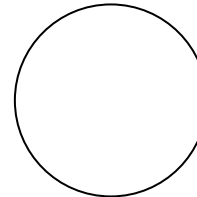
d. 2 fourths



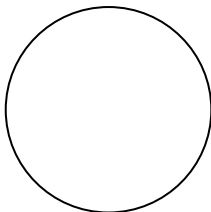
e. 2 thirds



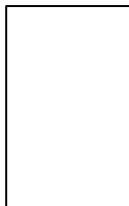
f. 2 halves



g. 3 fourths



h. 3 thirds



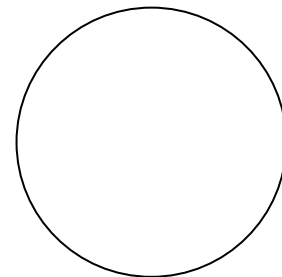
i. 3 halves



5. Split the pizza below so that Maria, Paul, Jose, and Mark each have an equal share. Label each student's share with his or her name.

a. What fraction of the pizza was eaten by each of the boys?

b. What fraction of the pizza did the boys eat altogether?

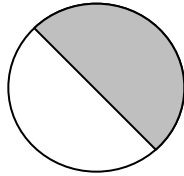


Name \_\_\_\_\_

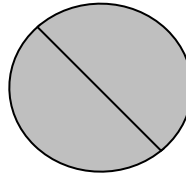
Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. For parts a, c, and e, identify the shaded area.

a.



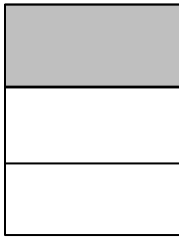
\_\_\_\_\_ half



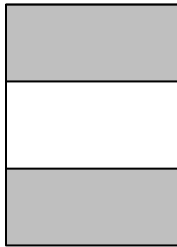
\_\_\_\_\_ halves

b. Circle the shape above that has a shaded area that shows 1 whole.

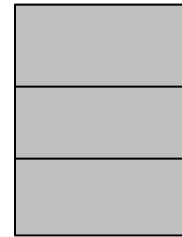
c.



\_\_\_\_\_ third



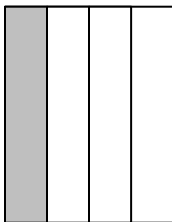
\_\_\_\_\_ thirds



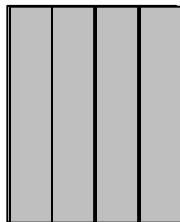
\_\_\_\_\_ thirds

d. Circle the shape above that has a shaded area that shows 1 whole.

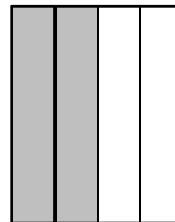
e.



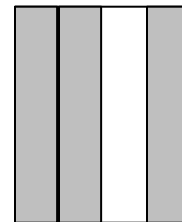
\_\_\_\_\_ fourth



\_\_\_\_\_ fourths



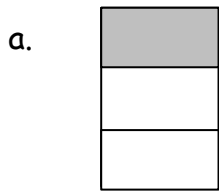
\_\_\_\_\_ fourths



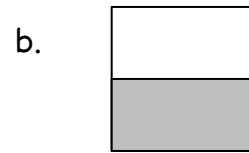
\_\_\_\_\_ fourths

f. Circle the shape above that has a shaded area that shows 1 whole.

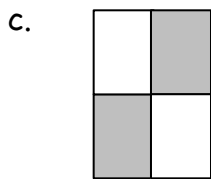
2. What fraction do you need to color to shade 1 whole?



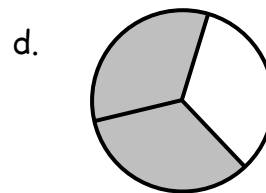
\_\_\_\_\_



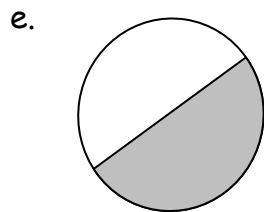
\_\_\_\_\_



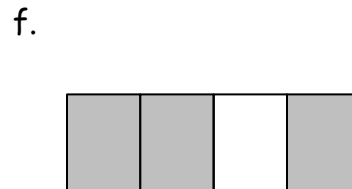
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

3. Draw to complete each shape.

a. This is 1 half.  
Draw 1 whole.



b. This is 1 third.  
Draw 1 whole.



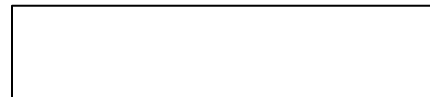
c. This is 1 fourth.  
Draw 1 whole.



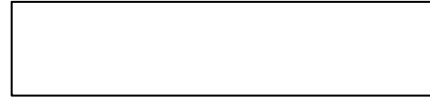
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Partition the rectangles in 2 different ways to show equal shares.

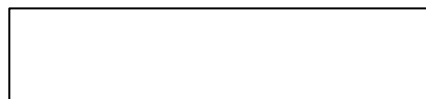
a. 2 halves



b. 3 thirds



c. 4 fourths



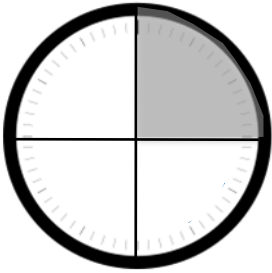
2. Build the original whole square using the rectangle half and the half represented by your 4 small triangles. Draw it in the space below.

3. Use different colored halves of a whole square.
  - a. Cut the square in half.
  - b. Rearrange the halves to create a new rectangle with no gaps or overlaps.
  - c. Cut each equal part in half.
  - d. Rearrange the new equal shares to create different polygons.
  - e. Draw one of your new polygons from Part (d) below.
  
4. Cut out the circle.
  - a. Cut the circle in half.
  - b. Rearrange the halves to create a new shape with no gaps or overlaps.
  - c. Cut each equal share in half.
  - d. Rearrange the equal shares to create a new shape with no gaps or overlaps.
  - e. Draw your new shape from Part (d) below. One half is still shaded!

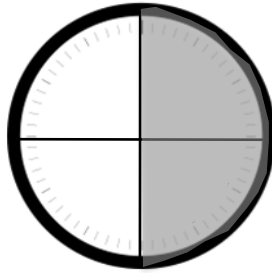
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

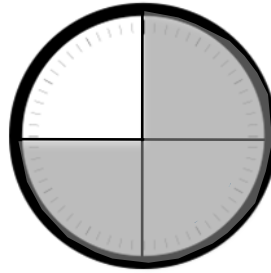
- 1.
- a. Tell what fraction of each clock is shaded in the space below using the words *quarter*, *quarters*, *half*, or *halves*.



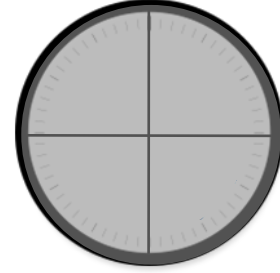
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



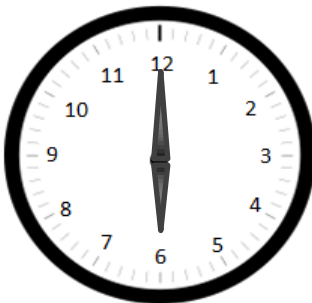
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

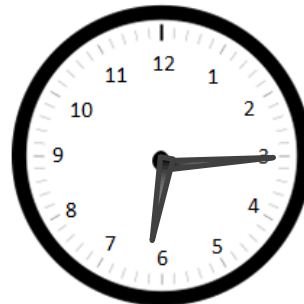
2. Write the time shown on each clock.

a.



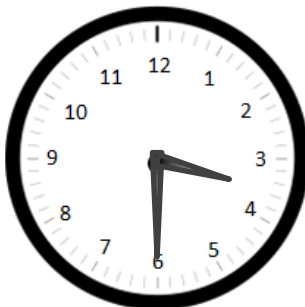
\_\_\_\_\_

b.



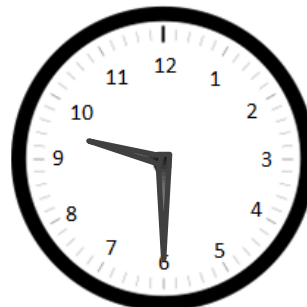
\_\_\_\_\_

c.



\_\_\_\_\_

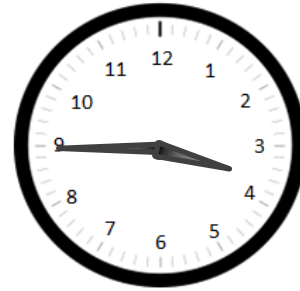
d.



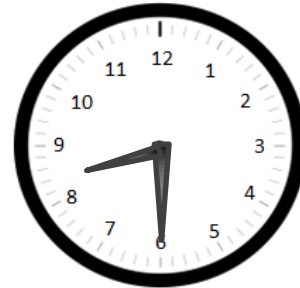
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Match each time to the correct clock by drawing a line.

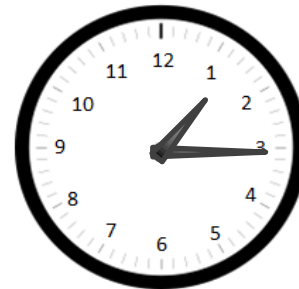
▪ Quarter to 4



▪ Half past 8



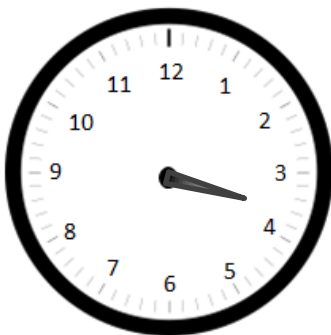
▪ 8:30



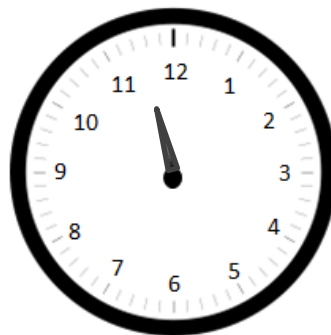
▪ 3:45

▪ 1:15

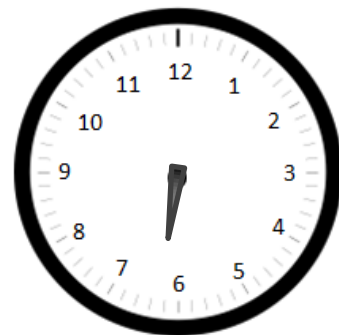
4. Draw the minute hand on the clock to show the correct time.



3:45



11:30



6:15

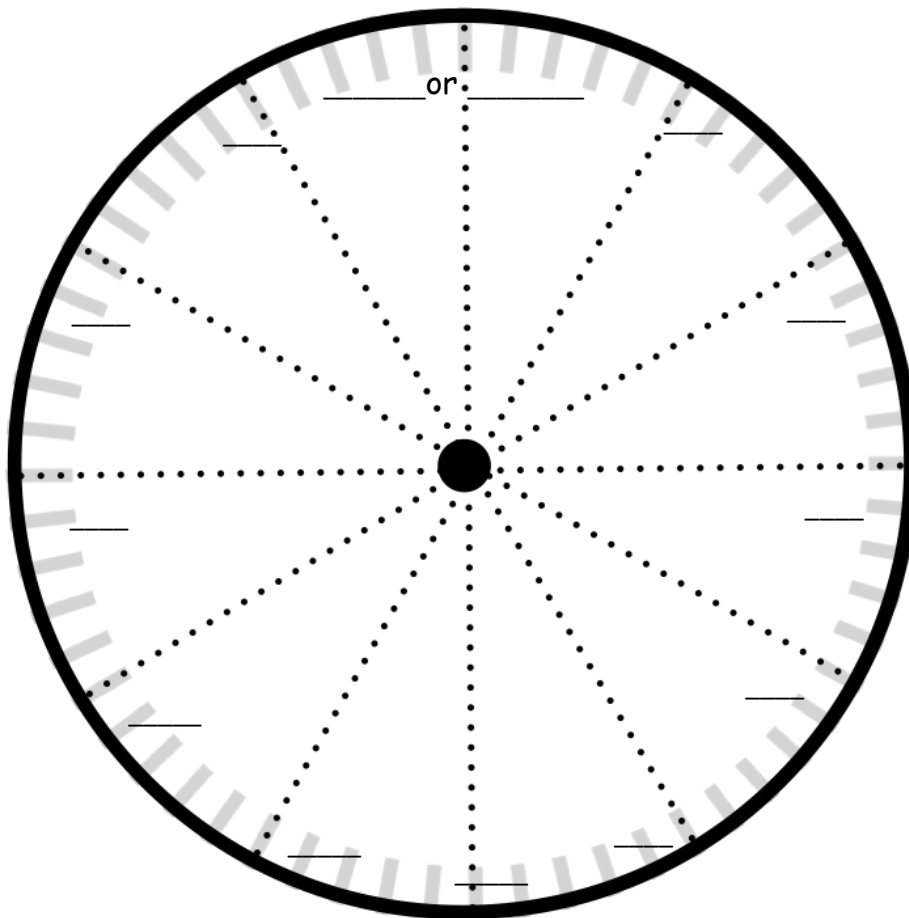
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

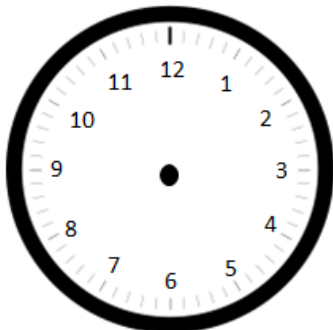
1. Fill in the missing numbers.

60, 55, 50, \_\_\_\_\_, 40, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, 20, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

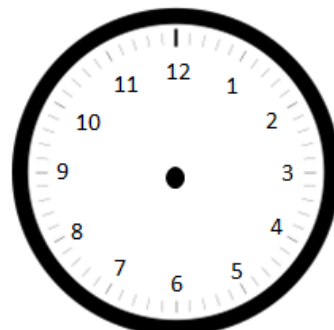
2. Fill in the missing numbers on the face of the clock to show the minutes.



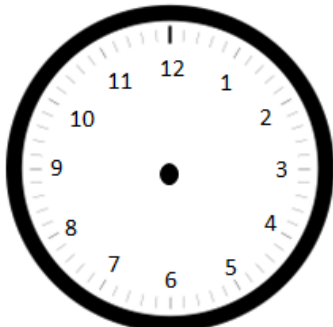
3. Draw the hour and minute hands on the clocks to match to correct time.



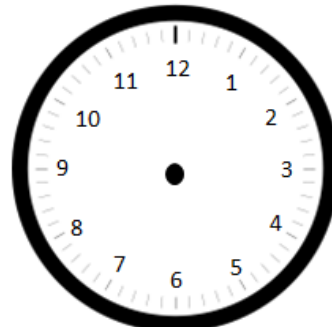
3:05



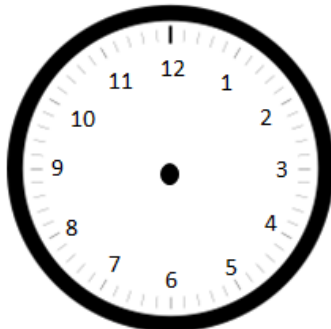
3:35



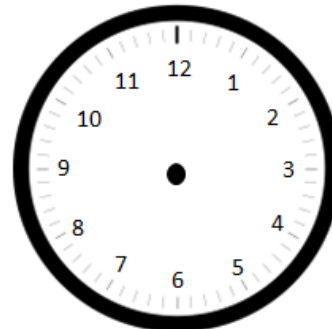
4:10



4:40

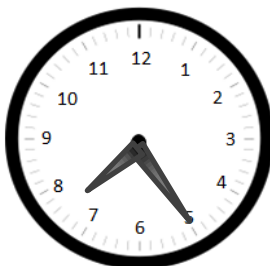


6:25

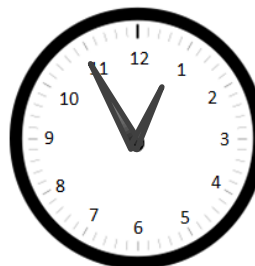


6:55

4. What time is it?

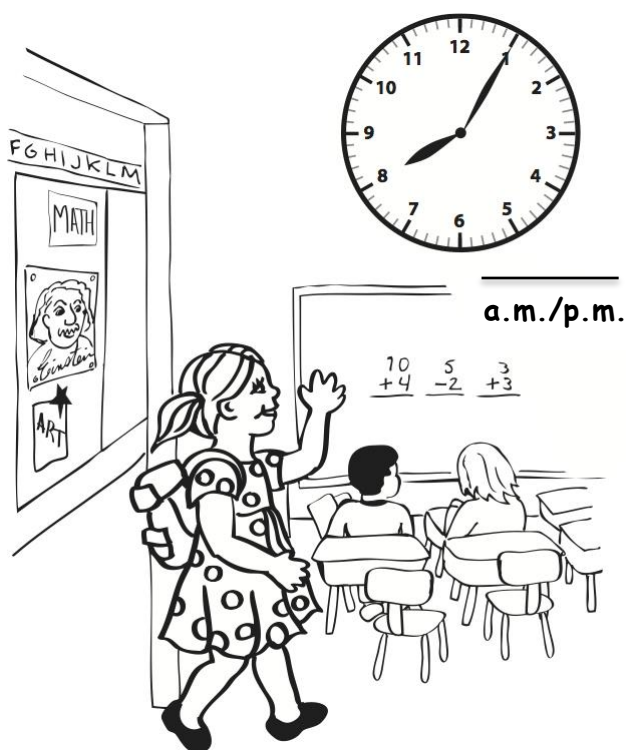
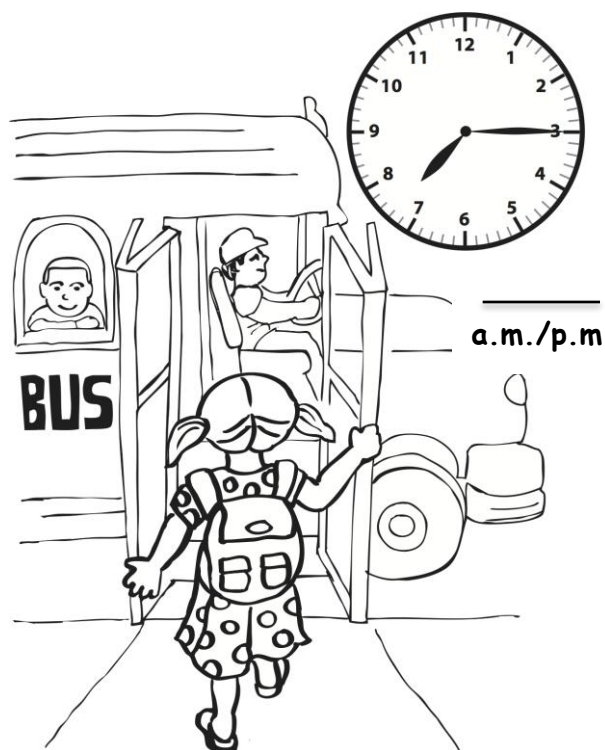
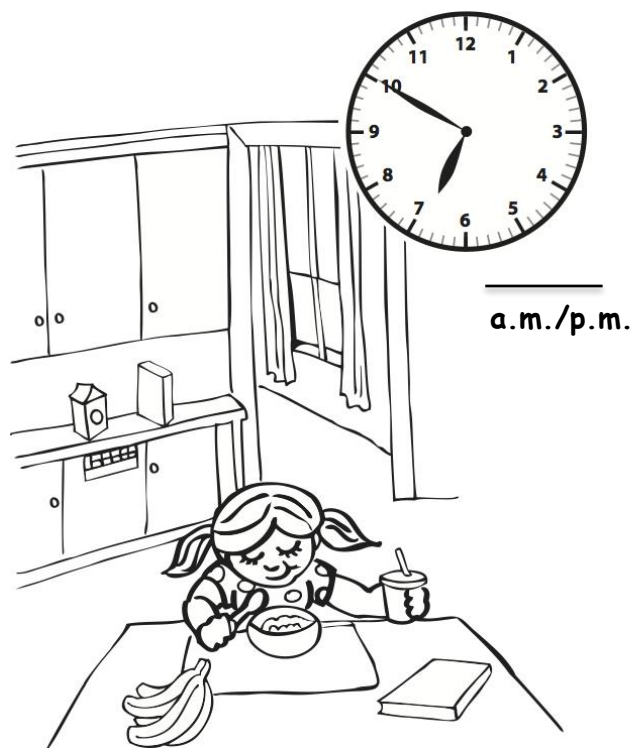
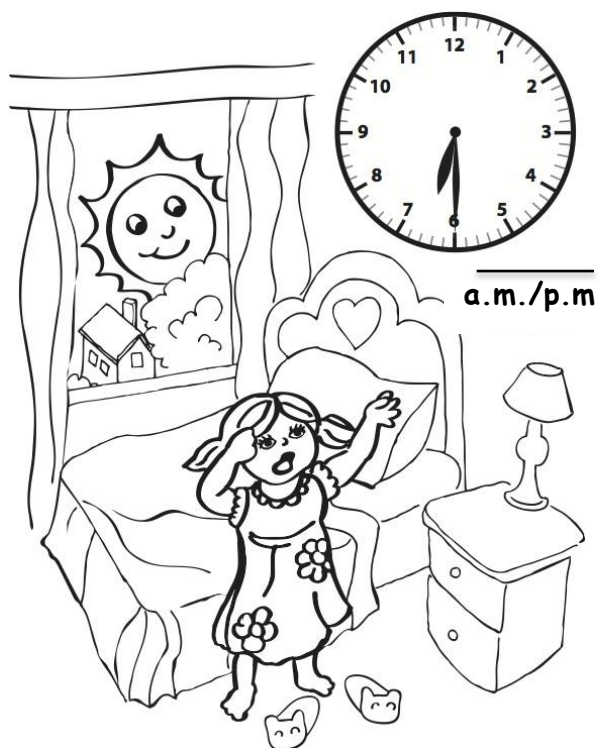


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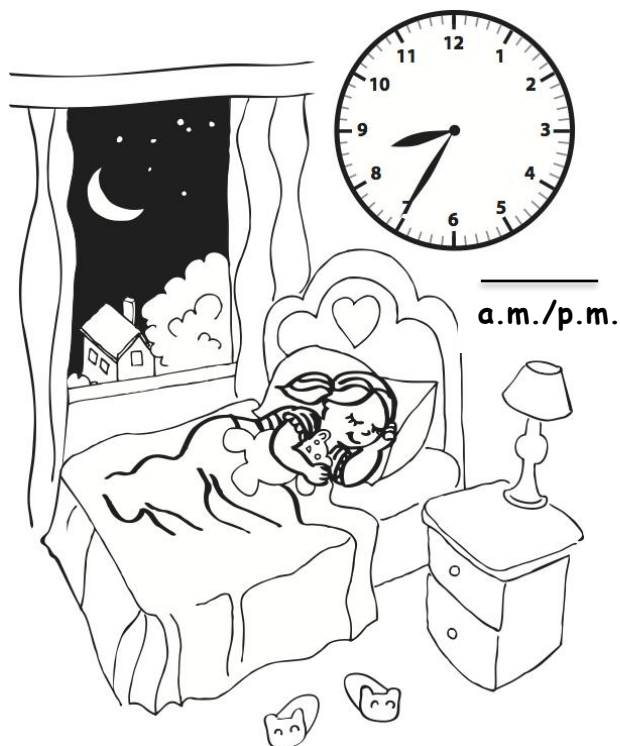
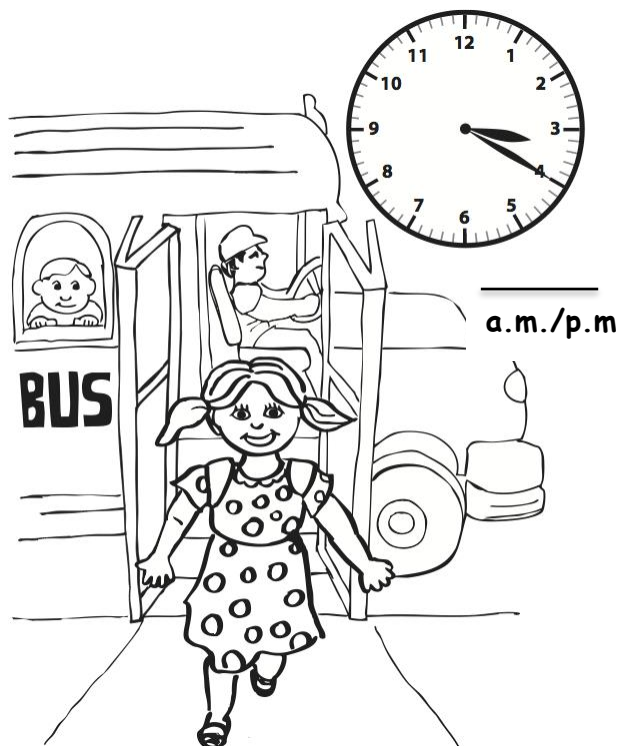


\_\_\_\_\_

Write the time, and circle a.m. or p.m.



Write the time, and circle a.m. or p.m.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Choose whether the activity below would happen in the a.m. or the p.m.

a. Waking up for school                      a.m. / p.m.

b. Eating dinner                                a.m. / p.m.

c. Reading a bedtime story                a.m. / p.m.

d. Making breakfast                         a.m. / p.m.

e. Having a play date after school        a.m. / p.m.

f. Going to bed                                 a.m. / p.m.

g. Eating a piece of cake                    a.m. / p.m.

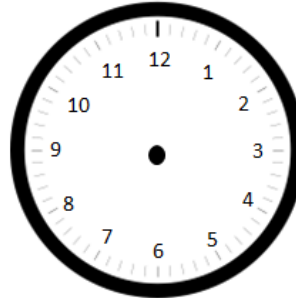
h. Eating lunch                                a.m. / p.m.

2. Draw the hands on the analog clock to match the time on the digital clock. Then, circle **a.m.** or **p.m.** based on the description given.

- a. Brushing your teeth after you wake up

7:10

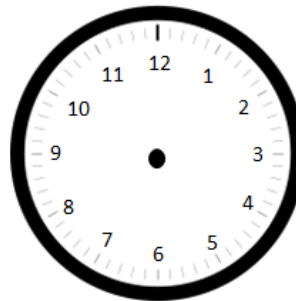
a.m. or p.m.



- b. Finishing homework

5:55

a.m. or p.m.



3. Write what you might be doing if it were **a.m.** or **p.m.**.

a. **a.m.** \_\_\_\_\_

b. **p.m.** \_\_\_\_\_



4. What time does the clock show?

\_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. How much time has passed?

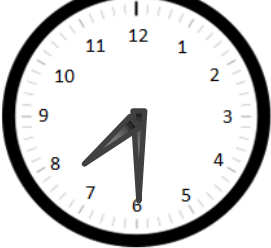
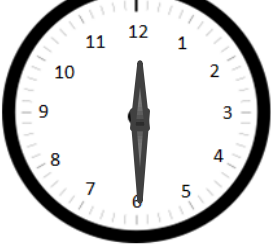
a. 6:30 a.m. → 7:00 a.m. \_\_\_\_\_

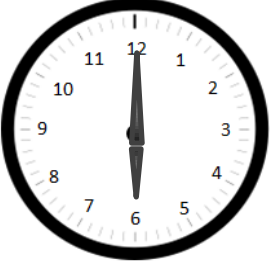
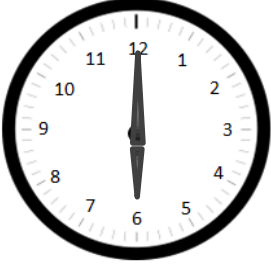
b. 4:00 p.m. → 9:00 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_


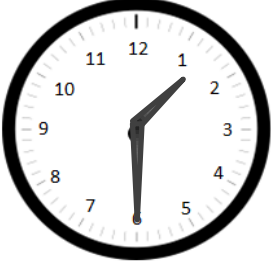
c. 11:00 a.m. → 5:00 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_

d. 3:30 a.m. → 10:30 a.m. \_\_\_\_\_

e. 7:00 p.m. → 1:30 a.m. \_\_\_\_\_

f.  →  \_\_\_\_\_

g.  →  \_\_\_\_\_

h.  →  \_\_\_\_\_

2. Solve.

- a. Tracy arrives at school at 7:30 a.m. She leaves school at 3:30 p.m. How long is Tracy at school?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- b. Anna spent 3 hours at dance practice. She finished at 6:15 p.m. What time did she start?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- c. Andy finished baseball practice at 4:30 p.m. His practice was 2 hours long. What time did his baseball practice start?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- d. Marcus took a road trip. He left on Monday at 7:00 a.m. and drove until 4:00 p.m. On Tuesday, Marcus drove from 6:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. How long did he drive on Monday and Tuesday?